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PRICE 2 CENTS.

#### VOL. VIII.-NO. 42.

Gov. Hazen S. Pingree Balks Before the Social Problem.

#### THE RACE'S PROBLEM TO BE GIVEN UP.

Type of the Politician Class Utters a Cry that Denotes Impoten e at Sight of the Social Prolem, whose Laws they Cannot attom, whose Current they blem, who ie Laws they Cannot Fattom, whose Current they Cannot Stem, whose Approaching Storm Terrifies them-Potato-Patches Prove but a Tub to an Enrazed Whale, and all Other Devices Prove themse'ves bit so Many Other Potato-Patches-In this Predicament, the dul Poli Ician Throws up the Sponge, Virtually, While the Socialist Alone, Oulded by the Light of Science, Serenely Buckles Down to Work

Gov. Pingree of Michigan has issued a message to the Legislature of his This is the season for such fruit: stacks of Governors have been doing the same thing. But this one is unique. Its merit consists in the portrait it takes of a portion of our "politician class," looking with scared eyes and empty heads at the approaching Social Storm. He says in part: .

There is no feature of our times that should so alarm the patriot, nor is there any so well calculated to drive the well-meaning legislator to despair, as that which confronts us on all the productive energies of the mation is the hands of overgrown corporations, or multiple corporations, called Trasts; or, where more solid combinations, cannot be effected, by means of intercorporate agreements for the purpose, of limition and controlling prices. The process began with the means of transportation and intercommunication, namely, the railroads, telegraph-lines, and telephones, in spite of the feeble effort of the federal interstate commerce law to check the tendency, it has continued almost uninterrupted by, and promises to continue in the future. The process has invaded other fields with the power of a glacier and the rapidity af a torrost. One by one, each of the great staples which form the necessaries of life is falling each into the hands of its special studies or Trust, or tradic combine. Individual cuterprise is without opportunity, without hope. Individualism is that displeasing from the land. The free, self-relient American is becoming more and nore rare. We are becoming more and fleepinesity dependent servants.

No doubt the capitalist politician is

No doubt the capitalist politician is in "despair." His landmarks of old are disappearing. The former spread-eagle style of oration by which he got into power is telling less and less. Quack reforms have been offered by Quack reforms have been offered by the bushel; but debate speedily punc-tured each bubble. The gambler's hoo-doo, prophesies, promises that "good times" were bound to come, "after election," "after winter," 'after the spring,' "after the holidays," "after the war," "after the treaty of peace," after every imaginable thing, were one after another proved debusive. Despite after every imaginable thing, were one
after another proved delusive. Despite
the press' organized hysterical assurances that "the good times. HAVE
come." the pinch continues to be felt,
and increasingly so.

What does the Pingree class of politicians know about the underlying
causes of social distress? They see

the Trust, that is to say the most im-proved method of production. But one sees not more than he has eyes to see with. Their eyes, untrained by study, accustomed to a superficial skimming of the surface, can not peer through the cloud that the Trust raises; they perceive not that all the hardships they complain about, all the loss of individuality, is ascribable, not to the concentration of gigantic powers of production, but to the pri-vate ownership of these concentrations. They braced themselves against concentration: as well might they have braced against the torrent of Niagara: one after another all their silly barriers were knocked aside by the freesistible law of economics and of human progress: Courts, Legisla-tures—all succombed, or were broken

through like cobwebs by a glant.

That all this happened obedient to social law of progress that demands the production of the greatest amount of wealth with a minimum of labor.

and that this end cannot be reached without just such concentration, our collitician class knows as much about to the Choctaw does of algebra. Yet is happening, and in the measure that it does happen our politician class driven more and more to its wits end for political issues; Despair? Pespair hardly expresses the mental Predicament of these gentlemen! They stand aghast, perplexed, helpless, as helpless as the naked Indian before stural phenomena that go beyond his

untured understanding.
Contrast the posture of this poli-lician class with the Socialist. While the former is in despair, the latter is tranquil and confident; while the for-mer is helpless, the Socialist feels him-self master of the situation; while the former seems only capts also discovered. self master of the situation; while the former sees only ruin ahead, the Socialist perceives a clear solution—the placing in the hands of the people, who would not tyrannize themselves, that the placing in the hands of the people, who would not tyrannize themselves, that the present industrial weapons, that, being owned by the capitalist class, are implements of oppression—, a solution behind which looms up an individuality more radiant and noble than any the human race has yet witnessed.

And the Socialist puts on his armor to usher in that day, while the Pingree class stands shivering by.

# IN READING, PA.

The S. L. P. Throws Down the Municipal Cauntiet.

READING, Pa., Jan. 8.-The city convention of the Socialist Labor party was held here at the Labor Ex-change with Comrade Andrew P. Hower as chairman. The convention was enthusiastic. It issued the fol-lowing proclamation with the ticket attached:

#### PROCLAMATION.

The Socialists Labor party of Reading, conforming to the demands of the National organization and harmon-izing with the economic emancipation movement of the world, whereby finally, through political and legal means, the present state of overproduction, industrial cannibalism and social disorder is to be substituted by the cooperative commonwealth and all
means of production and distribution
shall be owned collectively and
operated scientifically by the people,
presents the following declarations for
the municipal campaign of 185% and the municipal campaign of 1800, and pledges its candidates, if elected, to do their utmost for their adoption:

their utmost for their adoption:

1. Absolute self-government, abolition of the veto power of the Mayor, all measures to be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval, the people to have the right to initiate legislation by petition.

2. No contract labor, all city work to be disapplead to the disapplead of the contract labor.

to be given directly by the city without the intervention of contractors or middle men, the workmen to elect their own superior officers, not by a general vote of the people; that eight hours shall constitute a legal work day, and that the minimum wages shall be \$2 per day. The city shall furnish permanent employment to those not employed by establishing public works and operated co-operatively under the control of the muni-I administration.

We demand that the city estab-

lish good public markets, fuel yards and other agencies for the distribution of the necessarries of life, to be sold

at cost. 4. We demand the establishment of free public baths and reading rooms.

5. The establishment of public halls in City Park, where public meetings may be held without expense to the participants.

6. The establishment of a city phar-macy and medical department, that

macy and medical department, that pure medicine and competent medical attendance may be had at minimum cost or free when necessary.

7. We demand that political economy be taught in all public schools.

8. We condemn the present system of vagrancy laws, which treat poverty as a crime.

as a crime.

9. Since we deem those who suffer in the field of productive labor just as worthy of regard as those who suffer on the field of battle, we demand that a special fund be established for the payment of pensions to the aged, sick

and disabled. 10. The acquisition by the municipality of all public utilities, such as street railways, light, etc., the same to be operated co-operatively by the em-ployes under the direction of the municipal administration, and no employé to be discharged for political reasons. School education of all children under 16 years of age to be accessible to all by public assistance in meals,

clothing, efc., when necessary. These are our immediate demands, the first step toward the realization of the Socialist Commonwealth, in which each worker shall enjoy the full fruit of his labor. To them we pledge our support. And we call on

you to aid in carrying them into effect.

13. The Socialist Labor party never compromises truth to make a friend, never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy. In firm assurance of make an enemy. In firm assurance of final victory, it pursues its course unswerved by desire for temporary advantage. It is ever outspoken and straight-forward, believing that in fearless independence the integrity of purpose by which it is inspired, will, in the end, win the respect and confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious, aggressive into a class-conscious, aggressive body. Its propaganda is not alone to educate: it is to organize the working class for the conquest of power, for the complete overthrow of capitalism. Until that mission is accomplished, it will stand firm as a rock, yet alert and watchful, yielding nothing.

THE TICKET:

For Mayor: E. W. LEFFLER. 13th Ward.

For City Controller: WM. BUTLER, 13th Ward.

For City Treasurer: W. C. HOVERTER, 8th Ward.

For City Assessors: SAMUEL BUSBEY. 13th Ward.

арам виеск. 12th Ward. DANIEL HAFER, 9th Ward

The capitalists have begun trying to intimidate our members, but we don't scare worth a cent.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Elgteenth Brumaire," that sonie time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, the part of the page of though he has restudent and reven though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

# **WOMAN IN THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION** OF SOCIETY.

[Address Delivered by Mrs. May Wood Simons Before S. L. P. Branches of Section

capitalist: "Women employed in fac-

tories are the only women in the labor-

ing class of life whose position is not that of slaves and drudges precisely

because they cannot be compelled to work and earn wages in factories against their will."

To the superficial observer she thus seemed to have gained an economic freedom. The history of the period, however, records the fact that with the growth of great industries the later of this later.

bor of this being without legal rights was mercilessly exploited and the con-ditions under which she worked were

ditions under which she worked were most barbarous. At this point many draw attention to the long series of factory acts as a triumph of philanthropic legislation. This is a complete misunderstanding of conditions.

The two English parties, one the exponent of the landed nobility the other of the newly arising manufacturers, found themselves onoscol in their in-

found themselves opposed in their in-terests. Hence the whole factory legis-

lation, apparently for the benefit of the

workingmen and women, was purely an outgrowth of the opposition of the

Agrarian Tories and the Liberal manu-

facturers.
Werner Sombart, in his recent work

on Socialism, enlarging on this point says: "It does not require much pene-tration to see that, for example, the radical English legislation in favor of the working man has come to pass only through the spite of the Torles,

agrarian in their interests against the Liberal manufacturers."

Further, as another reason for these same Acts, he says: "Shrewd legislation in favor of the working main is an excellent weapon for the large concerns to use against the small in order

to do away with the disagreeable com-

All this seems to put on a different basis the so-called "brightest achievement of legislation."

J. S. Mill, the mouth-piece of the commercial spirit of the time, did not see the root of the matter or the further evolution of industry, and wrote.

ther evolution of industry, and wrote

with user disregard of the fact that many women would be compelled to work in the factories in order to live.

and that no choice would be open to

Preaching the doctrine of "Freedom of Contract," he failed to see the influence upon that theory of the growth of a vast laboring class shut out from possession in the means of production

who would come in time to depend on another social class for the privilege of

What then, would become of their freedom of contract when it was a matter of livlihood? More, he did not

see that woman, the weaker physically, would be at the bottom in this

struggle for employment, and, having the double problem of the laborer and

the sex, would lack the one defence the laborer has,—a vote in political mat-ters. The law of the "survival of the

ittest," ever pushing the weaker members to the wall, marked her as the most exploited of an exploited chass.

The century has witnessed woman's complete enlistment in all lines of industry, from the mine and factory to

the physician and college professor. Two generations ago, ninety of the de-

partments of labor were open to wo

men. At present they are actively en-gaged in 343 industries. That women

are gradually displacing men in the labor world is evident from the fact

that in the twenety years from 1870 to 1890 their number has increased from 14 per cent. to 17 per cent. of the whole

number of persons engaged in all in-dustries, while the number of men has decreased in the same period from 85

per cent. to 82 per cent. The greatest absolute increase has been in the man-

ufacturing and mechanical industries, where the 300,000 working women in 1870 has increased to one million in

1800; or three for every one before.

Lue to the greater use of machinery in the clock and watch-making trades

which till recently were largely hand industries, there has been the greatest relative increase in this work, the

number of women having multiplied

itself by four.

In viewing next particular occupa-

tions it is seen that women are filling certain industries at the expense of

others. Already we have noted the gain in manufacturing and mechanical lines. Trade and transportation show

an increase of five per cent., owing largely to women entering the offices as clerks. In the professions there has

been a like gain. On the other hand the number of girls and women enter-ing domestic service is continually di-

minishing. The whole number has de-creased from 42 per cent. of all en-gaged in this industry to but 38 per cent. Their places as house-workers is being taken by men.

This vest increase of women in the labor world appears a dangerous thing to many, and is opposed not only by men, but by a part of her own sex To those who watch the change of events, however, it seems but a transi-

tion stage in a natural evolution, and will eventually work out progress. At present only the numerous evil results

are to be seen as society passes through this new stage. With women

entering the factories, etc., the effect on the home and health and children has in many cases been most detrimen-tal. It does not follow, however, as a

(Continued on page 4.)

work for subsistance.

petition of petty manufacturers.

It is a fact now very generally acknowledged that the economics of life form the great fundamental basis of society. The way in which man of society. The way in which man mains his livelihood acts and reacts on the individual and society, changing the nature and environment of the one and the institutions of the other. The volution of woman has been no excep-

tion to this universal law.

Among every people and in all ages
the economic stage of the society in
which she lived has been the great
factor in determining her condition.
With few exceptions the hunting and pastoral state, each an economic stage upon which savage soliety is based, but make her the burden bearer and

sole worker of the family. In this earliest form of society two classes appear: the working women and the warring men. Speaking of this stage of society, Herbert Spencer says: "We read that custom limiting the actions of the men mainly to war and the chase, devolved on the women all the mental and laborious occupa-tions. So rigidly are the women ob-liged to perform their duty that their husbands cannot help them on any oc-casion or in the greatest distress with-

out incurring the highest ignominy.

In addition to having the care of her children she is compelled to build the home, carry all loads and often provide the food.

With almost the dawn of human life, moved by the mother instinct, we find her seeking and making a shelter for herself and helpless infant, thus coming a house-builder, the first of the carpenters. It was she who went with the men to carry home the food from the hunt, and later digging the ground, planted the maize and potatoes, so be ing the food preparer and the mother of the farmers. When clothes were needed for the family, woman dried, softened and put together the skins of the animals killed. Later she wove the flax and wool-and the household went forth clothed. She first braided the bark and reeds

into baskets, and shaped the clay into boxls. Inving the foundation of the present great pottery making. In short, there is scarcely an industry that does not find its beginnings in the work of women.

Physically a drudge from the begin-ning her mental faculties are narrowed and stupined, self-confidence is dwarf-ed and the power of initiative lost, while man's hunting and wandering but furnished opportunity for further growth and development, new ideas, a broader circle.

The ancient world paid little regard to its women, and this great half of to its women, and this great half of humanity passed through all the phases of an evolution from a mere object of possession to a higher ser-vant of her husband.

Even Athens, with all its erhical and esthetic ideas, had no conception of the equality of the mothers of her race. Her systems of philosophy found no place for woman.

place for woman.

In the middle ages, in that time called the Age of Chivalry, it must be remembered that historians have portrayed only the honor paid to women of the court. They have failed to pict-ure fully the lives of the daughters and wives of the peasants who received no regard of rights from the hands of these same knights and whose lives were one long round of toll and mental depression. Excepting a court lady a mistress or a sovereign, who through birth, beauty or talent had become a favorite, almost no mention is made of the women in the records or history of

In all cases one fact is prominent that woman was made economically dependant on man. No other means of subsistance was open to her. Poli-tically without rights and economically bound, they were more degraded than the laborer at the beginning of the 18th

with the opening of the industrial revolution in 1760 woman entered on a new stage of her evolution. The new industries found in her a valuable economic factor. She could manage a machine quite as well as a man and service be obtained much cneaper

Heretofore woman had been entirely domestic in her occupation. She had woven the cloth for the household and made the garments. Her work may be compared to that of the most primitive forms of society in that the produce was intended for use not for exchange. All was consumed in the home. Now for the first time woman began making things for commercial exchange nd it has been pointed out that, unlike the laborer, to her this change was complete. Many have shown that as the workingman saw his tools become machines the change was very great, that as he saw these instruments of that as he saw these instruments of production passing from his possession and becoming the property of another on whom he must depend for employ-ment the revolution seemed complete; but few have enlarged on the fact that but rew have enarged on the ract that to woman this revolution WAS com-plete. Man had been gradually pro-ducing more and mere for the market. The old domestic system was slowly giving place to a wider and wider circle of exchange. Woman formerly engaged wholly in work for home consumption stepped at once into the posi-tion of a social producer.

Says John Stuart Mill, speaking of this time from the standpoint of the

# THE VOTE.

Colorado's Increase Despite Coun-tin g Out-Fine Crowth in Canada.

Owing to a typographical mistake, the total published last week was made about a hundred less than it netually was. Now, with the official returns from Colorado, which are about 200 less than the estimate, the total is 82,042. Only two States remain to be heard from finally: New Hampshire and Texas; in both the vote given last week is incomplete. The 82,000 are assured. The 82,000 are assured.

#### COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo, Jan. 6.—Below is the official vote of the S. L. P. for the State of Colorado, as given by the State Canvassing Board:

As against 1,444 of last year; 140 cotes were thrown and in Fremont County on a technicality, they had voted the straight ticket except a float Senator for whom our boys had no nominee. Also a good deal of count-ing out is claimed by the comrades in Pueblo County on account of the close ness of votes of the main parties. As ers at the polls it may be taken for granted. The vote by counties has not been obtainable as yet, shall send in as soon as we have it.

Fraternally, H. WARNECKE, Secretar

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 6.—In March, 1898, the S. L. P. entered the political arena in London, Ont., and made a record of 126 as the first vote for the S. L. P. in the Dominion of Canada Four days ago, on the 2nd instant, Section London again took the field in the municipal campaign with 9 candi-Following result is declared at the official count:

School Trustee, Ward 2 , Jesse E. Barter, 2000 Trustee, Ward 6. Marie West-110 

 
 Ward 2. A. B. Barter.
 178

 Ward 3. David Ross.
 221

 Ward 4. James Farrar.
 61

 Ward 5. Fred Appleton
 425

 Ward 6. Ed. Westland
 118
 Total ..... 709

On the municipal voters' list, 10 per cent, of the votes in the March contest are not included as disfranchised by

\* BRANTFORD, Canada.-We went into the election with only 3 candidates and polled 250 votes, which is pretty fair being organized only three months. It is the thin edge of the wedge, however, and we will be heard from again.

#### IN ALLEGHENY, PA.

ALLEGHENY, Pa., Jan. 9 .- We have put up the following ticket in this

For Mayor: Wm. J. Eberle. Common Council, 2nd Ward: Hay-

den Morgan. Select Council, 3rd Ward: Enos Schwartz. Common Council, 5th Ward: Wm. Hunt. Select Council 6th Ward: R. W.

Evans. Common Council, 7th Ward: Emil Guwang.

Common Council, 7th Ward: John lihon. Select Council, 12th Ward: Henry

Common Council, 12th Ward: Wm. Weaver. Common Council, 12th Ward: Frank

Limbach. Common Council, 13th Ward: J. J. Vossen.

Comon Council, 13th Ward: W. Zirak. School Director, 13th Ward: John E.

Schmelz School Director, 13th Ward: Anton Feunich Ward Assessor, 13th Ward: Edward

In addition to the above we nomi-nated candidates for the District Offi-ces in the 13th Ward and a full ticket

in Reserve township.

The convention first endorsed the national and inunicipal platforms of the S. L. P.

the S. L. P.

The city campaign opens with a lecture by Comrade Hickey in the banner Ward of Allegheny and Pittsburg, the 15th Ward, Allegheny, where we rose from 26 votes in 1897 to 56 votes in 1898 and where we stand some show of electing our candidates or at least leavely horsesse our yote. The organilargely increase our vote. The organi-zation in this Ward is good and we will have the hall fammed for Comrade Hickey—rain or shine. Our head-quarters in the 15th Ward displays a banner bearing in letters two feet large the inscription: "Socialist Labor party, Branch No. 11. Proletarians unite." We will have a brass band of

The numerous calls that have comin for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns some time ago, has deter-mined the National Executive Committhe to reprint at in pamphet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

18 pieces to greet Comrade Hickey. The band is to join the party in a body

after the lecture.

Rev. Thomas Donohoe, D. D., Dodges the Social Problem.

#### THE RACE'S PROGRESS TO BE CHECKED.

Civilized Warfare has Established the Principle that War Must be Conducted in a Manner as to Spare Life as Much as Pos-sible; as a Result of this Prin-ciple, no Quarter is Civen to the Forces that Insist Upon Holding an Untenabe Posi ion, and Thereb to Increase the Dan erof Life -So i : the Social Warfare of to-day; He Who U (conscionably Ad-vances Untenable Theories Deserves no Quarter; He Prolongs the Period When Humanity is Left Hanging on the Cross.—A Buffalo Pa son Illus,rates Such Unconscionable Conduct.

Under the pretentious title of "Popuar Progress, the Cause of Agricultural Depression and the Remedy," the Rev. Thomas Donohoe, D.D., has published a 236-paged book, whose principal merit is to portray the attitude of a portion of the "parson class" in sight of the pressing Social Question.

Trained to a profession that talks glibly and in detail upon things that neither the parson himself nor anybody else knows anything about; accustomed to "hold forth" upon the most superficial of information; and yet, not without some feeling for ex-isting distress, a portion of the "parson class" launches head foremost into the debate now going on on the Social Question, without previous and systematic study of the question; and, consequently, cuts a supremely ridiculous figure. So with the Rev. Donobes of Ruffulo. hoe of Buffalo.
In his book, the Rev. Donohoe pict

tres touchingly the miseries of the present day and its shocking social inequalities; he has sense enough to realize that Labor can not hold its own as things are on account of the ever increasing supply of itself in the Labor parkets; nor does he fall into the arrest market; nor does he fall into the error that some do of attributing this (to Labor) fatal increase to immigration; he recognizes that the surplus Labor is connected with the machine. From this fact, however, he draws the final conclusion that the solution of the problem and the remedy lie in the restriction of the production of further machines.—As logical were it to say, in sight of a highwayman caving in in sight of a highwayman caving in the skull of a wayfarer with a crow-bar, that the way to stop murder is to restrict the production of crow-bars. The crow-bar, in and of itself, is a usu-ful thing; what causes the mischief is, not the crow-bar, but the application to which it is put: in the possession of a highwayman a crow-bar is a mis-chievous thing; in the possession of an a highwayman a crow-par is a mis-chievous thing; in the possession of an honorable man the crow-bar is a bene-ficent tool. So with the machine of to-day; the mischlef it works is no feature of itself; it is a feature of the system of its ownership; as the crowbar, in the hands of a highwayman is a mischievous thing, so the muchine in the hands of the capitalist class is mis-chievous; and, as the crow-bar, in the hands of an honorable man, is good, so likewise, the machine, in the possession of the workers, of the people, would be a source of blessings untold.

Long shelves of literature on the

mission of the machine and the important part it plays in pushing the race upward from the animal into a human existence are evidently a terra incog-nita to our Reverend. Machinery can not be too perfect and too numerous for man: the more highly developed it is the greater are its potentialities for good because all the more plentiful is the supply of wealth it makes possible, and thus removes arguous, degrading toil from the shoulders of the race. thus enabling it to develop in intellect and in morals. That the machine fails to do so this to-day, in fact, does jus the reverse, produces intensified suf-fering among the masses and corres-pondingly degrading affluence among the few, is the result of the machine being privately owned. So owned its beneficent capabilities are blighted.

The solution offered by the Rev. Donohoe is worse than no solution; he would arrest progress; he would check would arrest progress; he would eneck the onward march of civilization; he would hold back a run-away horse by the tail. Compare that with the Social-ist solution, which, taking social evolu-tion by the hand, advocates the completest development possible of the machine, and the stripping of it of the shackles that now lame it; PUB-LIC OWNERSHIP! The Socialist grabs the run-away horse by the head.

grabs the run-away horse by the head.

The way to move safely upon ice is to put on skates, that is to say, increase the slipperiness and, by such increase, remove the friction that makes walking dangerous. The Rev. Dono-hoe would, seeing that ice is slippery, increase the friction offered by shoeleather, strew-sand, perhaps, and thus make walking hard, and the swift, exhibitring speed of the skater imposhilarting speed of the skater impossible. The Socialist says; on with the skates!

H. Simpson will lecture this evening on "Making of the Constitution" at Sylvan Hall, 2314 Second avenue, near 119th street, New York

# NEW YORK, JANUARY 15, 1899.

#### THE PEOPLE - EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

As far as possible, rejected communicated the returned if so desired and stamps



In 1888 (Presidential)	2,065
in 1900	10,851
in 1802 (Presidential)	
In 1896 (Presidential)	28 564
In 1897	

Whither leads the patt To ampier fates that leads? Not down through flowery meads, To reap an aftermath Of youth's va nglorious weeds, But up the steep, amid the wrath And shock of deadly-hostile creeds Where the world's best hope and stay By battle's flashes gropes a desperate way, And every turl the fierce foot clings to bloods LOWELL.

USING THE WORKINGMAN AS POLITICAL STEP-LADDER.

When, about four year's ago, the "Re form" wave bent high in this city, and Labor was called upon by our "best element" to gather under the leadership of these "Gentlemen" for the purpose "of overthrowing the Tammany Hall regime of corruption" a note of double warning was issued from the Socialist camp. The workingmen were warned, not to imagine that "washed crime" was any better than "unwashed crime"; their attention was called to it that the "gentlemen" were not after "good government," that what they were after was to escape being forced to pay blackmail to the "unwashed crime" of Tammany Hall as hush-money for the crimes committed upon Labor by the "washed crime"; and finally they were warned that, to take sides in the Issue between the two packs was but to allow the Labor vote to be used as a step-ladder by which the winning set would mount to political preference, and, thereby, to increased power to tyrannize the workers. All the same, "Reform" won. It is unnecessary to recall the facts that went to demoustrate the justice of the Socialist warning. The "Reforming" gentlemen reformed nothing but in their own behalf: the workingman continued trodden-down, and the labor laws were violated as much as before, with the only difference that, formerly, these violations had to be paid for to Tammany by the "gentlemen," while now the "gentlemen" themselves pocketed the bribe.

Three years of "Reform," and the "Reformers" were again knocked out. since which time they have set up again their old, cry against Tammany. But in doing so now they simply add special confirmation to the justice of the Socialist warning.

A pink of the "Reformers" is Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, elected Governor last year. His first care is to do what? It is to show how criminally the Tammany Hall police neglect to enforce the labor laws in the city of New York! Now, this Roosevelt was, during the "Reform" administration, the head of the New York police. Did he during his term instruct his subalterns on their duties with regard to the labor laws? Not in the remotest! Did he, when examining them, ascertain their qualifications on that subject? Not at all; on the contrary, what he did examine them on was upon how to break strikes (labor riots, he called it), and how to use an "improved" club on the heads of the working people; from beginning to the end of his administration, the factory and other labor laws of the State remained in this city as dead a letter as they had been and continue to be under Tammany!

The important thing in connection with the picture thus presented is not that the quarrel between the "gentlemen" and Tammany is, like a quarrel between the Pot and the Kettle. The point we desire to call-attention to is that "the interests of Labor," in the mouths of their exploiters-whether these be Tammanyites or "Gentlemen -, are simply used as step-ladders to reach political power.

The Tammany exploiters being "out," they charge the "Gentlemen" with "neglecting the interests of Labor"; the "Gentlemen" being "out," they charge the Tammanyltes with "neglecting the interests of Labor": each, when out of power, is a devoted friend of Labor; in power, is as rawboned a malefactor and political vampire as the other:

The Devil, being sick, the Devil a monk would be;
The Devil, being well, the devil a monk was he.

C. L. Forman will lecture this evening on "Social Tendencies" at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn.

#### FIGHTING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

More than once one hears drop from innocent lips the remark: ,"The debates in Congress mix me all up." The present expansion debate that is going on will no doubt be no exception to the mixing up qualities of our capitalist disputations. It nevertheless, deserves close watching: if followed closely and approached with the key of Socialist science, the secret will be discovered of why these debates "mix up" the innocent; incidentally, the discovery will throw light upon kindred

"Expansionists" are arrayed against 'Anti-expansionists." The arguments they use are those of "ethics," "patriotism," "religion," /"morality," "Americanism," etc., etc.; both sides thus seem-to fight under the same banner. It must no doubt be highly "mixing" to the uninitiated how "Americanism," "ethics.", "religion," "patriotism" and what not can each furnish such opposing practical conclusions: the one resulting in the "demonstration" that expansion is all that is holy and antiexpansion all that is un-holy; while the other results in the "demonstration" of all that is just the reverse. And yet how plain is not the mystery!

In the first place, our controversialists are not saying what they mean. they are both equeenling what they mean; their real reasons for holding. as they respectively do, are not trotted forth into the field, and, consequently, not being exposed to being hit, are not overthrown by one another; hence each side keeps its own field.

If the expansionists uncovered what they are really after, it would be found that their business, the industries that they represent and in whose behalf they are really speaking, need, in the opinion of these gentlemen, a broade: market, and that that market can be best, easiest got by "expanding."

On the other hand, if the anti-expansionist capitalists were to open their bearts, it would be found that the interests of the industries they speak for would suffer by expansion.

Thus pelther dares to say what he really means. Almost invariably the interests of one industry, in capitalist hands, flourishes best at the expense of an other. If either admitted what he is after, he would forthwith give his adversary weapons against himself; thus, both sides dodge the question, set up false colors under which to conceal their motives, and shift the field of discussion from where it actually belongs to a field where it does not belong. Thus what they actually do is to raise a cloud;-a cloud that does not confuse them but that can not choose but confuse the innocent on-looker.

In the second place, the mystery helps to illustrate the scientific principle of Socialism that all sentiment about "patriotism," "religion," "our Fathers," etc., is, not the foundation. but the shadow and reflex of material interests. To the capitalist, whose dividends, or plunder from Labor, will be so increased by expansion that he would be able to purchase some more rotten princess for his daughters, and regale himself with some more "Little Egypt" debauches, -to such a worthy expansion becomes the acme of "religion," of "patriotism," of "American-Ism." of "our Fathers," etc.

And vice versa, to the capitalist, whose dividends i. c., plunder of Labor, are so threatened by expansion as to endanger the satisfaction of his lewd senses and his vulgar aspirations, to such "Pillar of Society" anti-expansion stards translated into the sublimest "Americanism," the purest "religion." the noblest "patriotism." the most hallowed reverence for "the Fathers.

Let the fact, like prominent phylacteries, be well kept in sight by the Working Class: only by so doing will It escape being duped by the phrases of phrase-mongers and schemers,

Material interests alone give direction to the aspirations of mankind, as a whole: civilization depends, therefore, upon the ascendency of such material interests as turn the face of the race upwards: The material interests of the Capitalist Class turn the face of man towards the mire, hence Civilization demands their overthrow; the material interests of the Working Class turn the face of man towards a pobler life, hence Civilization orders their victory.

Get from under!

Wholly at a loss what new issue to set up in 1900 so as to deceive the masses of our people and themselves get again into political power, the capitallst class is now proosing the following two national platforms:

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The Stars and Stripes for Ever, Hooray! DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Hooray, for Ever the Stars and Stripes!

Our capitalist class, sublimated though it has become into a plutocracy has not yet lost its small trader char acter of bargain counter loudness to attract customers.

The receipt of a sample copy of this payer is an invitation to subscribe.

#### POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Chicago "Despatch," writing under the shadow of the ex-Convict Capitalist Yerkes and of the labor-sponging Papa-in-law of the Vice-Reine of India, settles the question of Socialism in short order. It says:

All distinctions based upon capacity, in-telligence, or industry would be obliterated and the file, the vicious, and the criminal would be quartered upon the State on equal terms with the meet intelligent, industrious, and useful members of society as now or-ganized.

Truly, as a Chicago comrade remarks on the subject, the bogie man of the Christmas Annual is not in it with this grisly spectre of Socialism evolved by the Editor from his inner consciousness, or more likely from an undigested mince-pie with brandy sauce.

The Wellington "Voice" says and the Independence, Kans, "Populist"-Pops both-, reprints the opinion that The Peoples' party will not disband. It will become a more formidable factor in the affairs of 1900 than it was in 1895.

Do not these redoubtable warriors of the middle class, holding such formidable language, while they are in full retreat, forcibly recall the passage in "The Eighteenth Brumaire" where Marx, describing the conduct of the French middle class in 1849, says:

The "Democratic Republic" next makes, its how; it goes out in a fizzie on June 13, 1849, with its run-away smail traders; but, IN FLEEING, IT SCATTERS BEHIND IT ALL THE MORE BRAGGING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF WHAT IT MEANS TO DO.

In an interesting correspondence from E. Balfort Bax, of London, England, recently published in the Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin," the long domination of capitalism is given as the cause of the degradation of the working class of England, and the accompanying lack of education among them as an impediment to Socialist education. He says:

Three generations of the modern great, industry or, if we recked from the very be-ginning, nearly four, has made the bulk of the working class from sheer use and wont, suppid and subservient.

Us seems that Bax misses the point wholly: that he tries to saddle Capitalism with the shortcomings of the English Socialists themselves.

It is not Capitalism that must alone bear the blame for the degraded condition in which the British workers are to be found. The British Socialists are themselves to blame, and theirs is the main blame. In a country like England, where Capitalism started as early as it did, and where, differently from here, the working class have an extensive history back of them, despite peculiar drawbacks, the Socialist movement should be further than it is. The principal reason for things being otherwise and for the ignorance that to-day blocks there the path of Socialist education despite all object lessons, lies in that the British Socialists, as a rule, flew to one or other extreme on the Trade Union question: They either abjectly bowed down before the Union, worshiping it like a fetich, or they denounced it wholly, sweepingly, one of their leaflets going so far as to bear the heading: "To Hell with the Trade Unions."

Now, the economic movement of the workers is an irrepressible affair; to ignore or jeer at it is equivalent to allo ing electricity free, i. e., destructive sway. On the other hand, to bow down before it as a thing sacrosanct, despite its serious limitations, is equivalent to confirming the errors that are congenital with it owing to the limited opportunities of its members to oversee the whole field and thus grasp the situation. It is such a policy that is to-day mainly answerable for the unquestionable backwardness of the class-conscious movement in England,

This fact is not to be overlooked here. Fortunately the S. L. P. of America has at last struck the right course, though none too soon, and has taken the only position that is in conformity with the facts, and that will save the Labor Movement of America the trials that it is subject to in Eng-

The San Francisco, Cal., "Class Struggle" quotes the following item from the "Call" of its own city:

Recently a Connecticut girl was mur-dered, and before the body had been iden-tified the parents of ninety-two missing daughters had written to the authorities, fearing their child was the victim. Con-necticut is a pretty staid old State, too. There is a sermon in the episode:

and, justly indignant, observes:

Yes, there are several sermons in the episode, but sermonizing will not cure the evil. The "ninety-two missing daughters" are only a very small contingent of that vast army of 100,000 zirls who in this compression of the control of

And that Connecticut is the State that a Platt represents in the United States Senate,-the Platt who would carry "American Civilization" to the Filipinos, and, if necessary, ram it down their throats. Does this Platt represent the unfortunate Connecticut working class whose daughters are driven in such numbers to despair? Is the civilization he wishes to enforce on the Tagals the civilization that produces such misery?

Will the Milford, Conn., "Citizen" come to the rescue of the Senator?

# THE "TOBIN-RESOLUTION" AND TAIL-END POLITICS.

[From N. Y. "Vorwaerts," German Organ of the S. L. P.]

A. F. of L., which Max Hayes pub-lishes in the Cleveland "Citizeu," an incident is narrated from, which our comrades may derive valuable lessons on tactics. The incident shows how valueless are declarations in favor of "independent Labor political action," when they do not at the same time an ncunce that what is meant thereby is political action under the banner of the Socialist Labor party,—the only representative of honest and actual inde-pendent Labor politics.

Hayes reports that Tobin, the former

Socialist and now Debsist President of the Shoeworkers' Union, announced at the second day's session, Dec. 13, that the shoeworkers on strike in Marlboro had set up a "Labor Ticket" there in the municipal election, and had just conquered the whole municipal govern-

This Tobin was the leader of the 'sensible' Socialists at the convention, i. e., of those to whom the Socialist La-bor Party is too dogmatic, too intolerant, too tyrannical. He was the mover of the resolution, that the convention rejected with 1,807 votes against 490. and that, in accord with the said "sensible" folks, avoided "dictating" to the members of the unions what particular party to support, but rather limited itself to a general declaration in favor independent political action

by the working class.

To the inexperienced, an express declaration in favor of "independent political action by the working class" may appear wholly incapable of being subject to a double sense. He, how-ever, who has followed the manœuvres of the fakirs in the American Labor Movement, knows that even this seemingly inequivocal expression can be twisted into a justification for the most contemptible political logrolling.

For some time, Gompers and his colleagues in the administration of the

A. F. of L. have been publishing in their official organ. "The American A. F. of L. have been publishing in their official organ, "The American Federationist," a programme of tactics wherein "the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and all other workingmen," "united action by the workers at all elections," and all other things looking to the "consentration of our forces against every centration of our forces against every form of industrial slavery" are advocated. Gompers, McGuire & Co. by no means mean by this declaration of "inthat the workingmen dependence! should quit constituting the tail-end of the capitalist parties; what they mean is that the workingmen should simply avoid BINDING capitalist parties, to the end that their hands remain free to attach them-selves, as tail-end, now to the one and then again to the other. It was, for instance, in accordance with such inter-pretation, given to the "united." "in-dependent" political action of Labor, that the thing was put into practice by the workingmen of Utica, in so far as, at the last election, they united their ballots, "independently" from their former party affiliations, upon the Republican candidate for Assembly Williams, the present President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; by the workingmen of Massachusetts, "Independence" was put into practice in so far as, at the late election, they "united" their ballots upon the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. the former President of the Brother-bood, Harry Lloyd.

A general declaration in favor of independent Labor Politics, is, accordingly, by no means to be accepted as an endorsement of revolutionary. So-cialist Labor Politics. If the declara-tion does not expressly specify the representative of this Labor Politics the Socialist Labor Party—, then, as the Gomperites have proven, it may be construed as a declaration against the S. L. P. and in favor of the usual tail-end style of Labor Politics.

By the light of the experience made, the adoption of such a general decla-ration is by no means enough to define the actual tactics of these

Tobin gave additional demonstration hereof by the way he represented the election of Marlboro. He announced as a victory of independent Labor Politics an election, that the capitalist press reported as follows:

Edward J. Plunkett, DEMOCRATIC and CITIZENS' and WORKINGMEN'S candidate for Mayor, swept the city to-day. In addition to this his party landed 5 out of 7 Aldermen and easily controls the Common Council.

Council.

The result is largely attributed to the existing labor trouble, it being alleged that Labor and Capital in the respective heals of Democratic and Republican Mayoratty candidates were arrayed against each

other. Mayor-elect Plunkett has had several years' experience in both branches of the city government, and it is expected that he will give the city a splendid business administration. The so-called "independent" Labor

Politics of Mariboro was actually TAIL-END politics; the "Citizens' and Labor" party was a bogus Labor party. that was called into existence in order to exploit in the interest of the Democratic party the then rebellious spirit among the working people in the town. It was the identical style of "independent" Labor politics that Gotopers, McGuire and Harry Lloyd advocate.

Comrade Martha Moore Avery, who tried to agitate for Socialism among the striking shoeworkers of Marlho gives in a report, published in THE PEOPLE (Dec. 25) some interesting points about that "Labor Party." found, as chief manipulator of the same, a certain Murray, who is known among the shoeworkers as a bitter enemy of Socialism and of honest Labor politics. At a campaign meet-ing, at which this Murray presided, she found the above-named ex-President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters officiating as the leading speaker. She heard this leading speaker pronounce his activity as vote-catcher for capitalist politics, an exemplification of the principle of "independent Labor poli-tics": he had not always been a Demo-crat, said he, but "only when the Democrats had a labor platform." Lloyd wanted to have it understood that, at the State election, when he figured as a candidate on the regular Democratic ticket, the same as in Marlboro, where he was agitating for

Mariboro, where he was agitating for the Democratic Mayoralty candidate, he was carrying on labor politics. Such was the nature of the Marlboro campaign, which Tobin proclaimed as an independent campaign of the work-ingmen. By doing so he endorsed the fakirism that huksters treasonable. capitalist polities as honest Labor polities. He thereby betrayed the fact that his conception of "independent Labor polities" does not necessarily exclude such tail-end polities; that, accepted cordingly, a declaration proceeding from him in favor of independent La-bor politics, is not to be taken in the revolutionary, Socialist and honest

The Tobin resolution formulated correctly the aims and tactics of a Socialist Labor Movement. Nevertheless, it was worded in a general, abstract manner. It did not point to the party through which those aims and tactics were to be carried out; it left the trades unions free as to the manner of carrying out the independent political activity, declared to be necessary. Hence, it could have been twisted into a justification of the indirect or direct practice of tail-end politics, according to the style of Lloyd's; hence, also, it could be moved by a man who was at the same time applauding the tall-end politicians, For that very reason it was of no value.

It looks very much as though our wooden nutmeg partiots are about to be taught by the Tagals a valuable lesson in sociology that will take them down a peg or two in their preposterous conceit. Our country has grown in size, in wealth, in power. These wooden nutmeggers ascribe all this to some occult powers, latent in their nasal twang and swindle, and not at all to honest, industrious labor: They ignore the fact that, upon the heels of our soldiers, who westwardly fought the Indians, there followed an "army of occupation," the best sort of army of occupation possible, to wit, the SETTLERS. Thus every inch of ground taken by force of arms could be kept, and the advancing columns of soldiers were thus closely followed by their base of supplies.

Not so stands the case with their invasion of the Philippines. Large wastes of water impede any close following of our troops by the SETTLER even if the settler would care to settle in malarial tropics, and even if the mail from Manila, which our wooden nutmeggers are tampering with, were not to warn potential settlers from constituting themselves into the necessary "army of occupation.

There are lessons in store for many a one.

#### The Right to Life.

Written for THE PEOPLE by Stanislas

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed. with certain inalienable rights; that among these are Life, etc."—Declaration of Independence.

"The Right to Life," what does it mean in the land of the "brave and the free?" Does it mean the "Right" of the worker to starre when a machine puts an end to his fee?

Does it mean the "Right" of the peor man's girl to sell her priceless pearl for pay?

Does it mean the "Right" of the peor man's girl to sell her priceless pearl and the right of the people of the p mean the "Right" of the child to

for pay?

Does it mean the right of the rich to rule, and the right of the poor to be slaves; with the right to the "Freedom of Congrate" in life and the right to fill paupers graves?

Not'so! Not so: by the souls of the men who wrote this sentence down.

By the blood of reformers and martyrs from Christ to bid John Brown.

By the words and deeds of a Lincoln; by the sacrifice of the brave
Who fought and died to free our land from the scourging block and the slave.

The "Right to Life" means the right to love and the freedom of man to toll.

And to have ALL the fruit of his above; to have free access to the soil; labove; to have brains with hearts full of glee.

That's what the "Right to Life" implies in the land of the brave and the free.

That is the "Right" for which we stand, and no lesser "Right" will we take. Competition and siavery must give way, then people at lost are awake. The age of the Capitalist has passed; the age of the Brother begins. The golden schemes whilch our fathers allowed, our children shall punish as sins.

lowed, variable lower lo

tell

of how man at last the truth has grasped:
that the bestedest life was to be
His brother's keeper, and both sower and
resper, in the land of the brave and
the free. . . .

the free.

Then no child will be compelled to toll e're be bas learned to play:

No mother's loving heart shall break for a daughter gone astray.

Compelled by competition's curse to sell for daily bread

Virtue and Youth and Happiness—No: no: no: no this—instead

A free and loving people—no tramp, no millionaire.

Where each man has the "Right to Work" and no one steals his share:

Where 'love ve one another' the common land the "Right to Life" shall be enforced in the land of the brave and the free.

3. L P. Supplies.

#### Constitutions in English, Ger-man and Polish (with plat-

Constitution in Jewish (without platform) 40c, per 100
Due Cards 40c, per 130
Application Cards 40c, per 130
Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per dox. 25c.
Metal emblem pins (gilt) per dox. 25c.
When ordering supplies, enclose the cash:
it takes time to keep credit accounts, send
out bills (perhaps a number of times before
collection is madel, and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better
purpose.

purpose.
The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances.
They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit ac-

se, which committee sceps no credit acounts of any kind.
Address all orders to:
HENRY KUHN.
154 William strest, New York.

#### BOSTON, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following

Geo. G. Leavitt, 187 Harrison avenue. 935 Washington street. John Braithwaite, 24 West Canton street



#### Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan (shaking his head dolefully and sighing to match)-'Tis sad: 'tis sad!

Uncle Sam-Has the pest broken out among your friends, and carried them all off?

B. J.-That would be sad enough; but what I sigh over is, me seems, sadder still. (More sighs and more doleful shakings of the head.) U. S .- Tell me all about it, old boy: I

may be able to give you consolation-B. J. (looking enraged)-YOU? Con-

solation from YOU? Why, you are bad as any of them, if not the worst of the lot."

U. S.-Come! Come!!

B. J.-I'll show you. I have just seen THE PEOPLE'S "New Year's Greeting." And on it as an inserts tion: "Workingmen of all countries unite." U. S .- Isn't that all right?

B. J. (impatiently)-I should say it WAS all right; but not on a Socialist

Labor party picture.
U. S.-Hey!!!
B. J. (angry)-No; not on a Socialist You Socialists don't act an f you want to unite the workingmen You light everything. One set of workingmen want free trade and, hang you, you have to quarrel with

them; an other set expresses itself in favor of protection and you (all like a pile of bricks on them. (Angrier.) If an'other, honest lot set up a party for an'other, houest for sea re jumping a free silver there you are jumping a lam (Still angrier.) If some good a silver there you are among sold (Still augrier.) If some good (Still augrier.) are some good sold organize an "Armony organize and "Armony org tentioned people organize an "Armor Party," why you begin to throw m at them. You won't go together wanytbody and you try to smash m everything. You jump upon every body with hammer and tongs. You call that "uniting" the working class?
U. S.—Through?
P. J.—Yes, I am through.

U. S.—What's the matter with you is that you can't read English. B. J.—I can't? Can't I?

U. S.—Exactly. You don't know what the word "unite" means. B. J.—I don't? It means to bring to-

gether. U. S.-And you understand by the

command to bring the workingmen to gether that they CAN be brought and kept together on any issue?

B. J.-Why certainly, simply bring them together. U. S .- See here. You are quite a

shot, I know.

B. J.-Yes. U. S.-Now, if you set a plattoon of soldiers aiming at a target, which are the shots that will come together?

B. J.—Those that hit bull's-eye. U. S.—Just so. And what shots will hit bull's-eye?

B. J.-Which? U. S.-Yes.

B. J.-Those that are aimed cor-

U. S.—Correct! If you want to have U. S.—Correct! If you want to have a lot of bullets fall together, they must be shot correctly. If so shot they hit the same mark; if not correctly shot they will fall apart. Accident may bring one, or two, or a few more together but these will fall apart from the bulk, and the bulk of them will fall far apart from the same aparts from one aporther. Bulkfall far apart from one another. Bull's eye is one spot, there the correctly shot ones unite; the whole immensity of space is there for the others and there will be as many spots hit by them a with men. To come together, to be united, they must unite on what is right and right and correct. There is but one correct thing on which to unite. On an incorrect Thing there is no unity pos sible because the incorrect things are as numerous as the spots in space that wrongly aimed bullets may hit. Fur-thermore, to "come together" is of no use unless one can "keep together." Error is so numerous that unity upon it is absurd. When, therefore, the Socialists call upon the workingmen to unite, they can not mean that they should come together on error. The Socialists know that enough men can not unite on any error, let alone stay together. THE great scatterer of the workingman is, therefore, not the 80cialist who points out the right point and methods; the scatterer is he fails to learn "how to shoot," wh

ingly and unknowingly, keeping the people spart. Now, my man, that's all there is about it. You are misaddressing your sighs.

B. J.-But bow long will it take

terferes with those who are teaching

this art, and who howls "unite," unite," while he is in fact, know

unite? U. S .- Oh, that's an other question Admitting, as you must do, that the workingmen can not unite on an error, and that the only union possibly is and that the only union possibly the right principle and tactics, the the Socialists is the correct one. is the only unifier possible. If they don't bring unity about, nobody ele-

will. B. J. (sighing)-Well, that may be:

but all this fighting—
U. S.—Is necessary. The issue is a life and death issue. The scatterer must be opposed: they must be fought; in proportion to their obstinacy and perversity they must be fought all the proportion of their obstinacy and perversity they must be fought; all the states of their results and their results are their results. harder. They will howl, yes; we shall have to be severer than we would wish, yes; but never forget that it is the height of silliness to want your pound of meat and yet recoil before the drop of blood that the cutting pro-duces incidentally. He who duces incidentally. He who carned wants a thing, must want it desp

# IS TO THE S. T. & L. A.

mass Well Worth Emphasizing

the following questions concerning socialist Trade & Labor Alliance been received from a Chicago

1 How many members are there in the Lala.

1 SWER.—We don't know. The sweet we don't is that the system of formerly in force prevented the staining of the Alliance's numeridarength. That vicious system has been got rid of. By the time the steen got good standwill be known exactly. This we can say now though: the shership is, not large; neither will specific the steen got rid of that. The secrecy be made of that. The

lines does not depend upon num-but upon its vital and active prin-The larger the organization the present "pure and simple" des. The Alliance, closely knit to socialist Labor party, has in it a per that is bound to give it pre-

many in Chicago different or organizations, and how many in all the organizations in Chi-

ANSWER .- Covered by the previous

2 Is it not so that the purpose of this satisation is to build up the memberof the Socialist Labor party?

ANSWER.—No. The purpose of the 
management of Labor upon a proper Labor 
sis. The economic movement of Later is to-day upon the falsest and most 
chairs of grounds. Both in aims and ricious of grounds. Both in aims and netics it is false, and thereby it not say impedes but positively prevents the unification of the working class. Grounded, not upon Labor but upon Capitalist interests, it rends the work-in class into shreds; thus renders it impotent; and, as a result, steers it smight upon the reets of corruption at of which only the leaders profit. Left alone, the evil would become ever mater; from within, there is no mater reform possible; most of these odies are now already at all critical periods dominated by capitalists wough the "leaders" who are esseninough the "leaders" who are essentially hired men of the capitalist class. As no reform is any longer possible from within, the gangrene having the too, far, the Alliance was it up. Its bare existence, even with folded arms, in itself works a purification; aggressively, it will be still more effective. The Alliance proceds from the obvious principle that, despite everything, economic uprisings ispite everything, economic uprisings of the proletariat are inevitable; if the field is left free to the labor fakir, these uprisings will be regularly run

note the ground.

Of course, in proportion as the working class is chlightened, the ranks of the S. L. P. are bound to swell; to that extent, and in that incidental manner. you seem to think, appears from the fact that, were the economic movement not an INEVITABLE THING. were it (what some superficial talkers claim) a thing that is vanishing altogether, then the Socialists would not bother with it at all, it being the most time-consuming and irksome method for gaining S. L. P. members.

disposes of this question in the main. But this much may be here added: In accord with the spirit that dictated the trade-union resolution of the last mernational Socialist Congress, and maccord with the letter thereof, the Allance does not hold that differences f political opinion should prevent mited efforts on the economic field: It a workingman is yet so ignorant of his class interests as to vote for a capi-talist party, his co-operation and cooperation with him, on the economic field is not therefore barred by the Al-lance. But, again in both the SPIRIT sad the LETTER of that same Inter-national Congress resolution, that makes it an imperative duty on the Part of trade organizations to educate their members on Socialism, the Althe on capitalism; it is unflagging in the education prescribed by the resolu-tion; and thus, as previously answer-el, it promotes the growth of the S. L.

naks of labor, the Alliance constitu-ion makes it imperative upon its offiand them alone, that they discon-bet themselves directly and indirectly from all parties of capital.

ANSWER.-Covered above. 'No. The

7. Must all officials of the S. T. & L. A.

ANSWER.-There is no labor orconsected from politics as to justify statement that it is ONLY an econ-

# Illinois Official Returns.

Of the 41 counties in the State a vote

County:

Calhonn Carroll Franklin

o Davies

diana Official Returns,

Saline ..... Sangamon . Schuyler ... Stark .... St. Clair . Stephenson Tazewell
Union
Vermilion
Wabash Wayne White Whiteside Will Williamson Winnessen

the Alliance does serve as recruiting ground for the S. L. P. That, how-ever, its initial purpose is not that, as

Or of the 94 counties in the State a te is polled for the head of the tie et in all but 10. Of the 84 countie polling a Socialist vote there are Sections in only 11. located in Fort Wayne, Hartford City, Muncie, Elkhart, Marion, Gas City, Auderson, Indianapolis, Evansville, Fontanet, and Bichmond. 4. Therefore, is is not COMPULSORY for the members of the S. T. & I. A. to dote the Socialist Labor party ticket?

ANSWER.—The previous answer Fulton
Gibson 1
Grant 9
Greene 1
Hamilton 1
Hamveck 1
Harrison Hendricks Henry 1
Howard 2
Huntington 2
Jackson 2 

ed, it promotes the growth of the S. L. P. as a result of its soliditying the vorking class by education. There is, accordingly, no constitutional compution upon the membership of the Allance to vote the S. L. P. ticket. In view, however, of the experience made that officers of unions are used by capitalist political parties as decoy ducks of labor, and that the practice is proved to be a fruitful source of caruption and demoralization, in the labor of labor, the Alliance constitu-

Is it not a fact that if a member or mers of the S. T. & L. A. does not the S. L. P. ticket he is expelled for MITOROUS CONDUCT?

or expulsion possible for "traitorous conduct" in connection with politics is then an officer of the Alliance, in violation of his pledge, as indicated thore, takes active part in capitalist politics.

Must not then, in view of the above, affirmative answers are given to them, person joining the S. T. & L. A. p'edge seem to vote no other ticket, support no the candidates than those of the S. L. P.?

ANSWER.—As the preceding an-tion were in the negative, this ques-tion falls through.

| Shely | Shel ANSWER.-Fully answered under

And is this organization only an econ-erganization, or an economic and poli-test organization combined?

Warsan (2 memore)
Warrick 1
Warnick 1
Washington
Washington 2
Wells 2
White
Whites (Continued on page 4.) \* Total ..... 283

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Late Campaign in Duluth,

The Late Campaign in Duluth,

Misin.

To THE PEOPLE—The closing of the polls Nov. 8 sounded the last notes of the 98 carapaign, and as the clouds of strift and carange ascend to disappear in air, we see once more the too familiar sight-capitalism in possession of the citadel. It has regained control of the governmental machinery; again it will-prescribe to the wage-siaves how they shall be treated as panitc-pants in the present day drains; again the capitalist class will demonstrate the possibility of dwelling in riotous luxury and dileness, enjoying the best of diet, wines, and carriages, telephones, gas and electric lights, bath rooms and warm houses, while the wage-siaves, the producers of all wealth, prolong a miserable existence in poor shantles devoid of all modern improvements, which have been produced by themselves, which for "diet" they must be content with a minimum for human existence; again this class will teach the workers that the milith is organized for the sole purpose of suppressing them when they strike, not only here, but East, South. West, where ever capitalism, whether Rep or Dem, will teach the workers that millions upon millions of dollars paid to lackeys, lickspittlers and labor fakirs to control the election was not spent for the welfare of the "proud American workingman" but that the Legislatures, congress senates, Courts, Council—every mook and corner in "our fair land" must be carefully guarded in the interest of capitalsm. The comrades in Duluth are not many, but they stood their ground bravely in spite of ridicule and slander. It was our instopportunity to meet the cremy on the open socities field, since the organization of our Section. Early in August we manifiately by a general vote. Comrade Edward Keiz, a member of Bollerimser's Union No. 130 and offered party, we had to hustle to secure the required names (000) to go on the bailot. Beliedes the general fees of a candidate's, there were the notary expenses, paper, postage, money orders, etc., and finally we had to contribute \$2

that can not after a scientific analysis be proven a capitalist measure and against labor.

He worked diligently for the Harbor bill. Through this bill the harbors of Duluth and Superior are now being deepened, widened, new channels dug, etc., etc. He was loud in his words that this was "for the benefit of the people." It is not necessary now to go into the bill in detail: suffice to say that any flonest observer can plainly see the benefit derived, from it by the capitalist class—owners of the ficens of production and distribution. The barbors were good enough in the days of the "little freighters," but now with the 475 foot boats it's different. There had to be better facilities. Another effect already shown through this improvement is the fact that "pliotugs" are becoming more and more nanceesary as the freighters, large as they are, ean now go it alone. Even the Duluth "Herald," Towne's oran, had to admit this. Five tugs have already left the city, there being no need of them. Thus captains, engineers, fremen, deek hands, etc., become a superfluity. Thus the profits of the capitalist class is ever increased and lafor will have to live on the pure air of Lake Superier."

In 36 Towne's action. There was more in it for him to be a mouth-plee for the sliver barons than to remain on the other side of capitalism. He is now chairman of the Silver Barons than to remain on the other side of capitalism. He is now chairman of the Silver Barons than to remain on the other side of capitalism. He is now chairman of the Silver Bepublican party with \$6,000 a year salary. He frequently makes 'Dusiness trips" to Colorado and Montana, and sometimes in the "interest of his party."

In '96 seeping he seepind the fusion nom'unitien for Congress but was defeated, and again I have heard him on a platform declare: "I don't care wint you call me. Anarchist, Socialist, Fopullist, for I believe

In '98.

The man is hungry for an office, Time and sgain I have heard him on a platform declare: "I don't care what you end me. Anarchist, Socialist, Populist, for I bel'eve a good deal what they say, but we want something now. We must bust the trusts and combines so labor can get a fair proportion of its product." Thus he shows himself to be a demagogue of the first water.

water.
Although the last campaign be defended the middle chass, using words just radical enough to catch the average worker completely, enveloping him in a state of combined confusion and political hypnorism. I have not the least besitation in saying that Towne is one of the greatest political faki s

junct of capitalism. All the silver and war candidates accepted free passes, thus placing themselves in the service of capitalism. This report was withheld until we c. u.d. learn our Congressional vote, which is 412, as against 179 for Governor in 36. We have sown plenty of healthy seed and I predict a good crop for 1990.

B. L. P. MAN.
Duluth, Dec. 28, 1898.

Duluth, Dec. 28, 1888.

A Pen Sketch from Haverhill.

To THE PEOPLE.—An incident occured the other night in the world of fakirdom, which bids me write these lines. The purand simple Tobin-Eaton group, and the Debs Democracy, allas Social Democratic party, allas Democratic Social Nomination Papers, callas all other names that will catch votes for the "Armory builders." or dues for the pure and simple fakirs, held forth in City Hail. On the stage were seated, as the hymotizers of the occasion, J. E. Donavan, who, is charged with the tremendous responsibility of hijecting life into the ghost of Tobins' pure and simple union: John C. Chase, the lately elected Debsite Mayor, John F. Tobin, who can swallow anything from the treatment of Comrade Avery by his satellites at Marlboro to the extra "per capita" which is expected from Haverbill: James F. Carey, of "Armory" fame; William Thorne, fraternal delegate from the British Pure and Simplers to the American Fakirs of, Labor which lately held its annual ghost dance at Kansass City; and lastiy, Harry J. Skeflington, who some few years ago forsook the slumbers of peaceful, Philadelphia to fake the shoemakers of New England and did so to his hearts' content, winding up with a fat joh as an Immigrant inspector under the administration of Grover Cieveland. These, together with a few local Debsites who have lately been thrown upon the beach of public life through the tempestmons currents of confusion, with one or whanty jooking job-hunters, made up the stage secting.

Mr. Donavan, in calling the seance together, announced that he was thankful for what, and happened in Harverbill within the last few morths: meaning the election of the Debsites; this sounded funny as Donavan is known to be a "Bryun Democrat' and was the Democratic and diate for the Connell from the 5th Ward not so very long ago. John C. Chase was then introduced as the chairman of the coming. John told the ansembled multitude that he was giad that they had elected a "Socialist." Mayor: that "tereyone" combined A Pen Sketch from Haverhill.

reason exists to prevent the workers from Sharting in the production of their labors.

Mr. Thorne was next introduced as an International Socialist: he gave quite an extended address on the Trade Union Movement in England. His description of the factles employed by the S. D. Federation, the Independent Labor party and the tradequitions of England proves beyond a doubt why England is so far behind the countries of Continental Europe, Russia excepted, in the march of the prodetariat to the goal of emancipation. He told more truth than he was aware of when he likened the Common-Councilmen of Westham, England, and the election of the "Armory builder" here; said he: "in England we are called town-soundrels.

Mr. Carey was the last on the list of hypnotizers. He told of his visit to Kansas City and the A. F. of L. Notwithsyanding that Gompers and his gang refused their endorsement of the Cooperative Commonwealth, as the local Debsites call it. James could yet see that they were a broad gange set. He spent most of his time extelling the label and told about its "possibilities." but not one word about its prohabilities. The drew many rosy skytches of what could be done, none of which would shand the test which capitalism subjects pure and simpledom to.

The clairman did not for some reason see fit to introduce Skoffington; he was used as one of stage settings. As he looked the nullence over he must have thought of days arcone when this same crowd furnished him with the pre-requisites to a far living and the getting of a Government job. The pure and the getting of a Government is he have and the getting of a Government is home on both and the laber in which its duplicity and the Debs thovement with its duplicity and the Debs thovement with its duplicity and the Debs thovement with its duplicity and the D

A Bridgoville, Pa., Miner's Charactorization of the Situation.

To THE PEOPLE.—Allow me a small space to let your many readers know what we poor protetarians are doing in this "Margee-ised" neck of the woods, known as Allegheny County.

In the first place, the coal mines on this part of the Panhandle Ralipond are not doing enough work to keep the indies and souls of the poor deluded coal uniners and their families together, and as the Lake season is over, it will be a go as you please to keep the wolf of starvation from the doors of those poor deluded people till the McKinley-Hanna band-wagon comes around some time in next April or May to begin another season of toil and drudgery for the benefit of the coal barons and the impover-ishment of the working class.

We had a visit a few weeks ago of the

mo real good come from it. Not for him, and a superincian properties of the properti

I feel sorry for the women and children of such free American citizens who when election day comes around can be led as it were with a haiter around their necks to the ballot box to keep in power such a cutsed-by-God system to pollute the earth which could be made to blossom as it were and each and every home be a palace in comparison to what it is in this, the 19th century.

comparison to what it is in this, the loan century.

By the way, I see by the press reports of that great convention haven as the Federation of Labor that Gos ers has not forgot the drabbing be got from the only true friend of labor-that or aniantion which is not afraid to beard the flon in his denithe Socialist Labor party, in New Redford, Mass.

Bridgeville, Pa.

# Does Section Kansas City Wish to Exolain?

To THE PEOPLE.—The question I wish to ask is prompted by the following clipping from the "Appeal to Reason (?)" of last Dec. 31:

Mr. James F. Carey, of Haverhill, Mass., Socialist Democratic member of the State Legislature, was a member of the American Federation of Labor Convention just held at Kansas City. One of the hardest workers of the S. L. P. in Kansas City who was greatly prejudiced against Carey, in a private letter, writes that his acquaintance has changed his opinion, and that he considers Carey as one of the promising powerful exponents of Socialism. He said: He is certainly a magnetic speaker and cave us a straight scientific Socialist peech. The well-filled, room paid the closest attention and the applause was frequent and projunged. When Carey can address an S. L. P. Section with that result, it does look like one Socialist party was a near possibility.

This clipping justifies my request for de-Mr. James F. Carey, of Haverbill, Mass.,

one Socialist party was a near possibility."

This clipping justifies my request for details. Carey may be "a hard worker," "a magnetic speaker," "and powerful exponent of Socialism," etc., etc., but the biack and disloyal record he leaves behind him in the St. P. should be warning enough to all who desire clear-cut, unconcealed tactics, is it possible that Section Kansas City invited him to speak at one of its meetings, as must be inferred by the clipping? I can hardly believe this to be true, for Section Kansas City, is too well balanced on the rock-bed of the class struggle. Will Section Kansas City please answer?

LOUIS DWORSCHAK, Duluth, Minn., Jan. 4.

Of course, Section Kansas City may. if it wishes answer, and is entitled to space. Our Duluth comrade, however, is, possibly to his credit, not familiar with the judgment of the "Appeal to Questional Reason" on Socialists. Only the other day it had flaming articles and letters "from a leading Socialist Labor party man" roundly denouncing the S. L. P.: the denouncer, one Weeks, from somewhere in California, promptfrom somewhere in California, promptly evolved, and finally landed among Anarchists. It subsequently had similar letters from one Casca St. John, also boomed in its columns as an "active," etc., S. L. P. mau; Casca turned out to be a fraud and was expelled in short tempo by Section Minneapolis. We have distinct recollections of the Kausas Pop Senator Young, who had not a vote in behalf of labor legislation at Topeka, being of labor legislation at Topeka, being heralded by the same paper in big type as a "Socialist." And so forth, and so on. By the light of this experience we are not inclined to attach any importance to the above clipping. Section Kansas City is indeed too sound and honorable to be so blinded by that peculiar ability that all scalawags are gifted with, and without which they could not succed in their scala-wagism, to overlook and, by overlook-ing, condone the turpitude of Care-ism.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

#### LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

D. C. B., WINONA, MINN.—Don't you think it would be by far better if you took the chap in band yourself? We surely can't be expected to run after every dog that barks; and that the S. L. P. is bound to set barking a lot of dogs goes without saying.

set barking a lot of dogs goes without saying.

J. J. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Young man, or old man, whatever you may be, you are not saying what you mean. You are suppressling what you mean. You are suppressling what you mean. You don't mean that "calling of unmes" is bad as you say. The proof of that is to be found in your own-letter. In two different places you call people, rightly, we must admit, pretty hard names. So that your theory is not, what you would imply, that the "calling of names" is bad. What you do mean is that some case or other, which, for reasons best known to yourself, you prefer not to specify. THE PEOPLE'S "calling of names" has been fired at some pet of yours. Why not be honest about it? Why conceal your meaning behind a theory that you yourself show you don't hold tenable? It is such acts of disingenuousness that prolong disputes unnecessarily. Just tell us whom you mean. Then the question might be settled. We would then let you know our reasons, and, even if we could not convince you, we could at least understand ea h other. Or are you afraid to mention his name lest the proofs be less palatable than your instuming calout the Mariboro affair than was no more about the Mariboro affair than was no mention and the contract of the proofs be less palatable than your instuming the Mariboro affair than was no more about the Mariboro affair than was

W. G. J., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—We know to more about the Mariboro affair than was

W. G. J., PROVIDENCE, R. L.—We know no more about the Mariboro affair than was published in these columns. He, however, who has watched events and men closely can easily see through the affair. Murray was a Powderly labor fakir and politician; Tobin, who tried to make it appear that it was an independent labor movement, running on political class lines, that carried the late municipal elections in Mariboro, has likewise developed into a full blown labor fakir. Stick a pin there.

Last February, there was a strike in New Hedford. The S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. figured conspicuously, so conspicuously that the vote in the city rose from about 127 to over 1,600 last November. The activity of the Socialists on that occasion so clarified the situation by the enlightenment it hrought to the workers, that the Labor Fakirs had a hard time of it, so hard that the Fakir Ross of the spinners, who used to be elected to the Massachusetts Legislature without any trouble, came within an acc of being defeated, and will yet be defeated.

The Mariboro pack of Labor Fakirs did not like to have the New Bedford saperience repeated in their place. With an elightened proletariat the Labor Fakir's occupation is gone. Hence it behooved them to polson the minds of the strikers with aboulnable lies against the Socialists. For a while they succeeded. That explains the mob against Mrs. Avery. But the S. L. P. cah't be mobbed into fear. That's all-there is of it so far.

"INQUIRER," NEW YORK.—The Prohibition vote in this State was 18,385 in '95; in '97; it was 19,653. The Standard Oil party of Pharisees grows like a cow's tall-downward. It was once 40,000 and odd in this State. When the S. L. P. started, the Prohibitionists had 30,000 votes.

"SINGLE TAXER." PHILADELPHIA, PA.—If the capitalists had any sense they would adopt your theory. Now they have

to foreswear themselves to escape paying taxes on all their capital or other personal property; under your aystem their capital and personal property would be free without the need of perjury; and, as to the workingmen, they would be just as badiy off then as now: "matural opportunities are as inaccessible as if they were not to him who does not own the modern tool of production. The single tax would be the heyday of Capitalism. That the capitalists have not adopted it is simply due to your single taxers sibly talk of their plan being revolutionary. Capital is a timid creature; the very word "revolution" gives it the cramps.

TO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE WRITTEN TO THIS OFFICE ON THE MATTER OF THE PEOPLE'S STAND AGAINST THE "VOLKSZEITUNG".—AS THE PEOPLE SEASON OF THE WALL THE STAND AGAINST THE "VOLKSZEITUNG".—AS THE PEOPLE deserves no special thanks for doing its duty and not falling asleep over it. neither will it now expend space in specially thanking the militant courades who with stalwart arms uphold it. Let the assurance suffice, of which ample proof has been given, that THE PEOPLE knows no friend but the friends of the only political party that in America holds up, unasilied and defiant, the banner of the Social Revolution: that it knows no foces but the fore of that party; and that in all cases it will undeterred, act accordingly.

E. E. VALL PORT ANGELES, WASH.—

F. E. VAIL. PORT ANGELES. WASH.—THE PEOPLE has no authority to issue calls for the support of papers Irresponsible to, and not owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor party.

"Z." NEW YORK.—At the A. F. of L. conventions the delegates cast 1 vote for every 110 members in their respective unions, their central bodies, federal unions, etc., excepted: delegates have 1 vote. In this way the thing is made to look big, the same as some poker players in the Westplay with \$1,000 antes, a cent standing for \$1,000. According to this method of voting the Federation would have about 250,000 members. But this is not so. The delegates vote on as many members as pay per capita to the Federation. Now these per capita to the Federation. Now these percapits are frequently paid on a membership that does not exist, the money being furnished by politicians and bosses in league with "Mr. Delegate."

furnished by politicians and bosses in league with "Mr. Delegate."

E. S. G., WORCESTER, MASS.—To your question: "Could the S. L. P. bave carried flaverhil! last year?" we hesitate not to answer: "No." From your question the inference is justified that you consider the fact that the S. L. P. could not have won a justification for the existence of the so-called "Social Democracy." You would be right if that "S. D." were an honorable and bona dde labor party, and if, accordingly, it had won as becomes a labor party. But that was not the case. There are ample proofs, we have in this office one in print, that log-rolling was resorted to: the promise of appointments to Democrats and such by the S. B., if elected, in exchange for votes, and the pledges are already beginning to be redeemed: the first official act of that "Socialist Haverbill Mayor was to appoint as his PRIVATE SECRETARY, whom"—R. W. Davis, a notorious Democratic politician, who held the office under two previous capitalist administrations. Such a party is a disgrace to labor; victories won that way are not victories won by labor—and are bound to result in festering scandals. Just wait.

C. É. W., WORCESTER, MASS.—The

tories won that way are not victories won by labor-and are bound to result in festering scandals. Just wait.

C. É. W... WORCESTER, MASS.—The passage in "Capitai": "This property (use value) of a commodity is independent of the amount of labor required to appropriate its useful qualities." occurs in the passage describing "use value."

The quotation refers to "use value" in its metaphysical sense. Iron, in the bowels of the earth is a useful thing: its utility is to perform work needing strong tools; corn growing wild is a useful thing: its utility is to nourish. Now these qualities—hardness, autrition—are inherent in these articles. Whether little or much labor is performed in producing the iron tool or raising the corn, the iron tool or the corn are not therefore less or more hard, less or more narticles. Hence their useful quality does not depend upon the smount of labor expended or required 'a producing them.

To the question, recently answered in these columns: "Is air a use value," we answered, as you may remember: "No." in the metaphysical sense, in which the quotation in question uses the term, air is a use value. But in the very paragraph in which the quotation always is that we are "dealing with definite quantities, such as dozens of watches, yards of linen, tons of iron," in other words, with COMMODITIES. And this is the only practical connection in which the term spears. Political economy deals not with met physical abstractions.

C. E. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—There will be an article in next week's issue on Mr. Th.

which the term spreads abstractions.

C. E. D., CHICAGO, ILL.—There will be an article in next week's issue on Mr. Th. I. Kidd, of the Wood Workers', that will quite amply answer your questions. In the mean time suffice it to say that the S. J. P. can not but feel happy that it has theroughly incurred this kids enmity. It were disgraceful, indeed, to be loved by a Labor Falir, who, like Kidd, hugs to his heart a capitalist employer on whose clothes still cling the spots of blood of a clubbed-to-death striking wood worker, and who has words of praise for the butcher-simply because the butcher has "settled" with, well, with whom? with the family of the mur dered man? with the exploited rank and lie? No! "settled" with Kidd. See next.

As to your twaddle about "the Socialists of the country being divided," etc., we refer you to the answer of the National Executive Committee, published in last week" issue, to Squire E. Putney, with whom you evidently have affinity.

issue, to Squire E. Patney, with whom you evidently have affinity.

REV. O. M. O., BUFFALO, N. Y.—Capitalism is that social system under which the machinery of production and distribution has reached such a stage of development that no man can himself alone produce it; where, owing to the gigantic nature of such machinery, he who is not equipped therewith cannot compete with him who is: where, as a result, of all this, the few (the capitalist class), who have piondered the machine from the workers, are able to live in idleness, while the masses, the working class, has to live in wagn salvery, i. e., tolling for a pittance. Capitalism and Wage Slavery are obverse and reverse of the same medal. The modern social system is the capitalist system. When the American colonists realised clearly that the alternative before them was either submission to the Britists Crown with slavery, or freedom by throwing the Crown overboard and taking "its land," they did not balk at the idea, nor did the question for a moment preoccupy them as to who would then rule the land. Why, themselves, of course!

The machinery of production and distribution, needed to live by, is the product of the working class; this the working class; this the working class will have to take possession of; and, organized nationally, the people will employ themselves through, their properly chosen Central Directing Anthority, and will be, at least, as able to work under conditions where they will keep all that they produce, as under the present conditions, where they mill keep all that they produce, as under the present conditions, when they are robbed of their patrimony.

The Trust must be nationalized, i. e., Socialized.

Read up the literature advertised in these columns.

#### Labor Songs.

The attention of the readers of THE PEOPLE is called to the following labor

2.—"The Workingmen's Marseillelse," arranged by H. Mohr.
2.—"Down with Stavery," words selected from Sheller; music by Platon Brounoff.
2.—"The Hand with the Hammer," by Peter E. Burrowes; music by Platon Brounoff.

Brousef. Burrowes; music by Piates Brousef. 4.—'On the first of May," by Elizabeth Serber; music by Piatos Brousef. Price, 10 cents per copy. Send your er-ders to:

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York City.

logical conclusion that when the fur-

Through the present existing order woman is compelled to become a breadwinner. She is not free to choose. Having become industrially valuable, and through various reasons not being able to make even as fair terms with capital as other laborers, she to the lowest of the wage slaves, and finds herself compelled to compete with father and brother in the labor mar-

Again, when industrial disturbances arise, it is woman who is soonest thrown out of work. In 1891, out of nearly 300,000 employes thrown out of work by strikes 94 per cent. were males and but 3 per cent, were females. In the same year, of the 30,000 em-ployes out of work through lock-outs 59 per cent, were men and 40 per cen were women. Says the Socialist Al-manac in remarking on these statistics:

"The foregoing table affords a re-markable illustration of the brutality and cowardice of the capitalist class in a body. It shows, on the one hand, that the percentage of wage-working women envolved in strikes is very small. Compelled by the direst necessity to leave the home for the shop, they generally submit to any extortion rather than put in jeopardy by a protest the mite upon which an aged parent, a younger sister, a child, per chance also a sick, or unemployed husband may depend for subsistence. But it shows, on the other hand, that they figure in a very large proportion It shows, on the one hand they figure in a very large proportion among the lock-out employes. In the year of great capitalistic prosperity, 1891, the percentage of female labor in look-outs was nearly 41 per cent. The capitalist struck the women down in order to compel the men to sur

Thus under compulsion she enters the industrial world with frequently— hours long,—work fatiguing,—and pay insufficient. The home suffers for care, the health of mother and children is undermined, and the necessaries of life only are possible without the means of pleasure or culture.

This very fact that women are thus becoming more and more wage-earners is used by the capitalist class to create sex war and disguise the fact of class war. The argument is brought for-ward, on the one hand, that it is in some way the fault of the unemployed men that this condition exists. Women are told that it is due to lack of ambition that the husband or father is out of work. This but serves the purpose of setting one great body of the workers against the interests of the other.

And but blinds eyes to the fact all a product of the social conditions. oman fails to see that at present she is but used to increase the laboring class and make the struggle for em-ployment greater and the resulting profit to the capitalist greater. She has falled to see that her interest is at one with all laborers, that the secondary question is one of sex, that there is no strife at root between the working men and the working women, all are of the laboring class. all are of the laboring class. On the other hand, many men object

to women as a new competitor on the ground that she works cheaper, and thus lowers the rate of all wages and also that she shows no spirit to assist the cause of labor by uniting in unions. This is true, but again the fault rests not with the woman but with the sy

Compelled to enter the labor market. she can often obtain work only at a lower rate of wages. Being usually at the limit of existence before she be-comes a wage earner, she is forced to

dacept the terms offered her.

More than this, long ages of submission will, I believe, account for her lack of spirit and a psychological make-up peculiarly her wn, due to repression and a confined life, I will endeavor to show later on have made endeavor to show later on, have made the individualistic creature

is no dispute as to the fact that all women engaged in the manufacturing industries and professional services as doctors, teachers, etc., are the laboring class. Frequently, wever, in the professions they are inclined to have capitalistic sympa-thies, but the stern law of the labor market proves to many that they are one with the workers as their particular profession becomes rapidly over-crowded.

As to whether women engaged solely is again no question. Women working thus depend on man for subsistence and consequently must cast their sympahty with the laborers, if such sup-

Let us analyze the effect of the presont industrial system on the domestic workers,—on the wives and daughters of the laborers. Many women fail to work for better industrial conditions, thinking that with marriage they will be the state of the laborers. withdraw from the labor world.

withdraw from the labor world. In this again they do not appreciate the situation. As the wife of a proletarian she still remains a laborer and often the sorrows of the poor fall with double weight on the women.

Next to the great evil of having a large body of unemployed men resulting from our society is the irregular employment and the low wages. Says Canon Barnett: "While wages are at the present rate the large mass of our Canon Barnett: "While wages are at the present rate the large mass of our people cannot get enough food to main-tain them in robust health, and bodily bealth is here alone considered." In addition to this fact of insufficient food, the whole burden of the work of the home falls on a woman frequently physically unable to bear it. Rephysically unable to bear it. It celving no assistance in the preparing of food, making of clothing and caring for her children and obliged often to see all this illy done, it means to many women a mental and physical break-

Although it may be felt that her Although it may be felt that her work is in direct personal contact with those she loves, nevertheless she is as indisputably a helpless drudge. Science applied has revolutionized the industry of the world, but it has never been claimed that its effects have been farfelt in the home. It has falled as yet to become the bond slave of woman, and in many things she still moves on in the little circle handed down by ancestors. In other words, the home work has not evolved far beyond its primitive stage.

This almost exclusive home life has had great importance in determining

woman's psyciological condition. Bel-fort Hax, in speaking of the conser-vatism of the English laborers, in a recent issue of the "Tocsin" says: "Three generations of the modern great industry, if we reckon from the very beginning, nearly four, has made very beginning, nearly four, has made the bulk of the working class from sheer use and wont, supplied and sub-servient." All that has here been said of the workingman's change in a few generations has been intensified in woman by countless ages. For centuries her work has made her a shut-in being. The hearing and rearing of her children has meant long periods of almost exclusion from society. The work of the house cannot fail to fall into monotony if there are not frequent complete changes for the woman.

Engrossed thus in herself and family she has for generations grown self-centered and individualistic. All this is in a measure analogous to the con dition of the laborers under the "do-mestic system" in the 18th century before the introduction of machinery brought them together in the large

Woman has thus become the conservative element in society, and this has been still more furthered by the

prevailing opinion that the home is woman's only sphere. Following from this it is found that woman has remained almost wholly without class-consciousness. Individually she has felt the wrongs done to her by present society, but has had little sympathy for the remainder of the great body of workers. She reflects little on social conditions. As a nat-ural result thus, far where found engaged in social work she is occupied with the patch work of small things with little or no conception of the re lations of cause and effect or the great laws governing social progress. Her fragmentary contributions to sociolo-gical and economic literature are most-ly characterized by this same lack of broad unprejudiced insight and thus far have as a whole obtained almost no

status in the scientific world.

But society, so far from remaining in a stationary condition, is forced onward by the law of development. The history of the workingman's evolution is still to be reacted. history of the workingman's evolution is still to be repeated in women, and by uniting her cause with the laborers she will attain a political and economic freedom. A study of present day events shows that hers will not be the long struggle lasting through centuries that the laborer has been compelled to make. Changes in the economic or-ganization with the victory of the pro-letariat will bring about her equality in a comparatively short period.

From being forced into industry she will be free to choose her employment. Numbing full will become healthful work and will no longer be the mark of an oppressed class.

Corresponding changes must result in the home. It will be wabled of such

in the home. It will be robbed of none of its privacy or pleasant associations. On the other hand, all tendency shows that the druugery of the house can be better done outside, and must be removed. Laundry work, heating, light-ing, cooking, etc., will be given more and more over to public service. All this will mean that it will be far better done, especially cooking, when put un-der the care of scientifically trained cooks, will bring a great increase in the general good health.

This we believe will come in the nat-

ural evolution of society and industry. It will change woman from an economical dependent on man and the sex problem will solve itself. Women at present must recognize the fact that all effort put forth for her sex alone will never go to the bottom of the mat-ter,—that if she would wish effectually to gain equalify for herself and justice and opportunity for her children it through working for the rights of the laboring class-men and women.

#### AS TO THE S. T. & L. A. (Continued from page 3.)

omic organization. The "pure and simple" union itself, which claims to be "purely and simply" economic, can hardly meet without discussing some matter connected with politics. This is so evident that it needs not to be en-larged upon: "Committees on Legislalarged upon: "Committees on Legisla-tion" are conspicuous things in trade unions. This fact demonstrates the other fact that the labor question is essentially a political question. All that can be said of the trade union is that can be said of the trade union is that it concerns itself mainly with the economic side of the Labor Question. Between the Alliance and the "pure and simple" union there is on this subject no difference except that the former recognizes the important part that politics play in the Labor Question, while the latter, if honest, don't recognize it, and, if dishonest, denies italic to the injury of the interests of Labor.

M. Steek of Section Newburgh, would like

M. Steek of Section Newburgh, would like

New York.

The following is the result of two general votes, taken in the various subdivisions of Section New York. S. L. P.:

Shall the action of the General Committee in withdrawing the Section's delegates from the New York Central Labor Federation be indorsed? resulted as follows:

1. Shall the action of the General Committee in withdrawing the Section's delegates from the New York Section New York S. L. P.:

2. Shall the action of the General Committee in withdrawing the Section's delegates from the New York Central Labor Federation be indorsed? resulted as follows:

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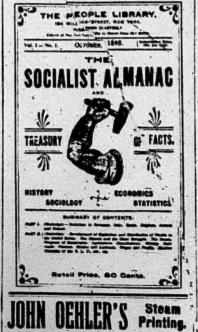
2. Shall the recumient of two general votes, taken in the various subdivisions of Section New York. S. L. P.:

2. Shall the action of the General Committee in withdrawing the Section's Action of the General Committee in withdrawing the Section's Action of the General Committee in withdrawing the Section New York. S. L. P.:

3. Shall the action of two Section New York S. L. P.:

3. Shall the ac

M. Steek of Section Newburgh, would like to hear from Harry Pierce, formerly of said Section, and how supposed to be somewhere in the East.



87 Frankfort Street 87 Gor. Pearl St.,
Fig E. Square E. R. Blades
Orders will be to a st. 116 E. St. Street, betw
syense A and First Ave., New York City. Mil

# Mational Executive Committee. Meeting of Jan. 19. John J. Kinneally in the chair. Absent. Wherry. The financial report for the week ending Jan. 7 showed receipts in the amount of \$35x.69; expenditures. £28x.24. The sub-committee on the communication of Cigarmakers' Union No. 99 reported favoring publication for the following reasons: "The spirit and language of the communication is a scandaious and futtle attempt to hring accumulation against the Editor of THE PEOPLE, and it is ludierous the last scancine last complete expose of the communities of No. 90, and we therefore consider the publication of the communication its best refutation; the communication was evidently written with the purpose of having this N. E. C. reject it, so that it could be accused of angair treatment; the communication shows that what the Editor of THE PEOPLE has made clear is a tact, to wit, that Union No. 90 is not culpable as a body, but its committee is evidently allowing itself to be used assa cat's-paw; in conclusion we recommend the publishing of the letter in order to end what seems to be an interminable discussion by those who are hard hit, and also to show that this N. E. C. has done everything in its power to give the other side at full hearing, submitting the whole affair to the N. L. P. for their judgment. In the discussion that followed k was

other side a full hearing, submitting the whole afful to the S. L. F. for their judgment."

In the discussion that followed k was pointed out in opposition to publication that, whatever points were mide in relation to the Seldenberg matter, had already been published, and that there was no need of rehashing them; that the argument that the N. E. C. might be charged with unfairness in case of refusal would not bold good, because, if next week another rehash of the same matter was presented, the same charge could then be made if the N. E. C. refused. The vote being taken, it stood: for publication, inclusive of the reasons of the committee, Brown and Malkielt, against, Kluneally, Murphy and Saurer. Stahl stated that, although in favor of publication, he could not vote for the recommendation of the committee, because of the reasons given.

Section Jeanette sent subscription lists for the new French paper "Le Bourbon" (The Toesin), about to be published. The secretary was intructed to send the same to such State Committees as have a field for against the last municipal election worked against the king to grant be as a municipal election worked against the St. L. P. and for the old parties, Charters were granted to new Sections in Wilkesburre and East Pittsburg, Pn., and Freshwater and Bakersheld, Cal.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

#### Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN.—Although Section New Haven may not appear so obsenly aggressive in its attacks upon capitalism as so old and strong a Section should be, the quiet and persistent agitation of our comrades in shop and factory is having an effect which gaurantees our contributing our full quota to the increased vote of the S. L. P. as regularly as election comes. Our ball of New Year's eve was a grand success in spite of unfavorable weather, and the receipts will aid greatly in conducting an aggressive municipal campaign this spring. The Section has been relieved of the pressure of some discordent clement who joined the S. L. P. with an alacrity born of maffee; but that agglomeration is too weak to be important. Comrade Moritz Ituhey spoke here Sunday. some us.

P. with an alacrity born of mane, agglomeration is too weak to be important. Comrade Moritz Buther spoke here Sunday, the 8th, in Carpenters' Hall to-an overflow meeting. We have arranged to continuagitation and discussion meetings every second and fourth Sunday afternoon unit, after election in April. We confidently expect to develop some speakers who will make Section New Haven known outside of Connecticut.

ORGANIZER.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Massachusetts S. C. C. has a plan for raising a campaign fund, not only for the State Committee, but for the party in every town or city in which we are organized. It is known as the "\$2,00 Campaign Penny Fund of the Mass. S. L. P.

The plan affords an opportunity for every comrade and honest sympathizer to work for the cause of his own emancipation. The importance of such a fund has always been apparent, but it is more so this year. Your S.C. according to the Election Acts of 1898 must in the future be composed of one member, at least, from every senatorial District in the State. There are 10 Districts in which the party is not organized, and it appears to be necessary, so your Committee are taking steps to organize those Districts, besides all this there are many other points of much interest and promise, so your S. C. C. destre the Chairman of each Town or City Committee, as soon as they receive the coupon books to place out as many as possible. Each committee of their town for one or more of these books and begin to work at once.

L. D. USHER, Secretary. L. D. USHER, Secretary.

#### New York.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

#### Rhode Island.

A State Convention of the S. L. P. in Rhode Island will be held Friday, Jan. 27, 1850, at 8 p. m., in Textile Hall, 1855 Westminster street, Providence, R. L. to nominate a State ticket for the election in April, to take action on the personnel of the State Committee, and to transact any other party business.

Ry order of State Committee, 3, 15, 22

A meeting of Providence Section. S. L. P., will be held in Textile Hall, 1953 West-minster street: Providence, R. L. on Friday, Jan. 27, 1899, immediately on the adjournment of the State Convention, to nominate a General Assembly tleket for the election in April and to transact any Section business.

ness. L. SILVERBERG, Secretary City Committee Providence Sec-tions, S. L. P. 8,15,22

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE, S. L P.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 29, 1898.

To the Sections, Comrades and Wareworkers of Texas:—Our first battle in this State is just over, the next will take place in 1800, at which time our vote should be at least 5,000. Will every comrade put his shoulder to the wheel. NOW, yes. AT ONCE, and let no opportunity pass to explain the hoble aims of the S. L. P., and when the "opportunity" don't present it self, then bring it forth. If they will, there will be no cause for surprise to see our vote pass the 5,000 mark.

Section San Antonio has received within the last 60 days 680 party papers for the purpose of selling them in the streets, shops, factories, etc., and at their hall. They will sell them at 5 cents per copy, and their success has simply been grand. They find that it requires a comrade to sell them. They have also obtained many subscribers. Will the Sections and members at large tasks note of this?

"The Socialist Almanac and Treasury of Facts" should be in the hands of every comrade. Price per copy, 50 cents; in lots of 10 or more, 55 cents per copy. Order

from THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York.

The the subscribers of our party papers, living where there is no Section of the party, we request that they become members at large as soon as possible. It is our desire to, have abundant material to select from in 1900 in order to put out a full State ticket, and also to have as many candidates for the Legislature as possible. No member can be nominated for office unless he has been a member for at least one year and takes an active interest in the party. For application biank address, Frank Leitner, 223 Centre street, San Antonio, Tegas, and enclose 2-cent stamp for reply. Those who wish to organize Sections irequires 10 men) address as last above stated.

We think it in order to commence now and create a campaign fund for use in 180), and suggest that at each weekly meeting each comrade contribute for this purpose 5 cents, and that the Financial Secretary remit the amount so contributed on the first of each month to Comrade Chas, Mierow, State Secretary, San Antonio, Texas, who will receipt for same. A full statement of recipts and espenditures during the last campaign will be furnished the Sections after our next meeting.

Fraternally,

Chas, Mierow, O. J., Mills, E. J., Ayrer, B. J. Harris, O. Leitner, Hugo Liek, Otto SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

Chas. Microw, O. J. Mills, E. J. Ayrer, J. J. Harris, O. Leitner, Hugo Lick, Otto Indau, State Committee. FRANK LEITNER, State Organizer.

#### Wisconsin-

MILWAUKEE.—Section Milwankee held annual general meeting on Friday. Jan. 6, and elected the following officers: Organizer. Richard Koeppel: Financial Secretary. John Stophan: Recording Secretary. Fred Henschel: Treasurer, Fred Schuster; Librarian. Rochus Habulek: Literature Agent. Maria Schm: Finance Committee. Erost Schuffethauer, Dr. F. Goedecke and Rudolph Wilke: Press Committee, Rudolph Schuster, Rudolph Wilke: Press Committee, Rudolph Wilke: Press Committee one delegate for every 10 members and fraction thereof. Finances and agitation shall also be centralized. The desire of the English speaking comrades for a separate charter was refused, but the English Branch was recognized as such.

The Financial Secretary submitted a fa-

RICHARD KOEPPEL, Organizer. 1035 Fifth street.

#### Washington, D. C.

The Twentieth Century Labor League will meet at 600 C street, N. W., on Sunday evening, 7:30 p. m: Julian Pierce will leed ture on "The Relation of Commerce and Credit to the Development of Capitalist Pro-

THE SECRETARY:

#### British Columbia.

Section Vancouver, B. C., the first Section of the Canadian S. L. P. in British Columbia, was organized with 23 members, which will shortly increase to 50.

It is too late to enter the present municipal eampaign, but we hope to run candidates at all future elections and TO BE IN AT. THE DEATH when British Columbia finally joins the Socialist column and repudiates the capitalist class now in possession of her Government.

Other Sections will shortly be organized in this Province.

General Executive Board, S. T. &L.A.

Ceneral Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on Thursday evening. Jan. 5, at the headquarters, 23 Duane street. Members present: Wilson, De Leon, Hoffman, Murphy, Luek and Brower. Minutes of last session read and approved.

Communications: One from 'Goo, A, Ballard, Secretary Textile Workers of Rhode Island, ordering supplies, etc.; one from the National Secretary, S. L. P., Henry Kuhn, requesting that information and organizing material be sent to S. M. White, of Augusta, Ga., and stating that the textile workers of that place are out on strike; one from Peter Damm, Secretary of D. A. H. of Chicago, in answer to inquiry made by the secretary. Also states that the amount of per capita tax now due will be paid to the Board as soon as Morgan turns in the money in his possession belonging to D. A. H.

Charter applications: One from Painter and Paper Hangers of Greater New York, scanted; one from children Jacketmakers of Brooklyn: referred to a special committee to make further investigation.

Communications were also received from L. D. Usher, Secretary State Central Committee of Massachusetts, S. & P. P. R. A. Morris, of Chicago, Ill.; Leather Workers, Philadelphia, and New Bedford, asking general Information, etc. W. L. BROWER. General Secretary.

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THE PEOPLE'S

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1899.

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Against a background, dirty

from the thick smoke from the many long factory chimneys, rises the muscular figure of a young workingman, holding in his left hand a laurel wreath stating the number of votes cast this year for the S. L. P., and in the uplifted right the weapon with which the victory has been wrung-the Socialist Hammer. well as the whole attitude is bold, full of determination and embodying in a very forcible way the aggressiveness and miltant spirit of our movement and of THE PEOPLE. Suitable inscriptions surround the figure and on the sides are calendar

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Standing advertisements of Trades Da and other Societies (not exceeding lines) will be inserted under this hi-isercafter at the rate of \$5.00 per ann-Organizations should not lose such as portunity of advertising their place meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRA AND. LABOR ALLIANCE: 22 D street, Room 9d, New York City. 6 eral Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy, Ge Executive Board Meetings: 1st. 3d 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. tary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION
NEW YORK. Meets at 2:30 every
day afternoon at 64 E. 4th street,
York City. All bone-fide trade and
Unions should be represented. Comications are to be sent to the Corponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64
4th street, New York City.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.
County Committee representing the retion meets every Sunday, 10 a.
the hall of Essex County Socialist Co75 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

21st WARD, BRANCH 2, S. L. P.; by Jrn. Lectures on political, economic social questions at the Club House, Myrtle avenue, every Sunday even Regular meetings every first and the Monday.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIA UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at a. in., at 64 East 4th street, New Yea Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTENTATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office as Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th afreq "-District 1 (Bohemian), 331 East 14s street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Dustrict II (German), at 10 Stanton stret meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Dustrict III meets at the Clubhouse, 200 East on street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. a.—District IV meets at 342 West Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Tustrict IV meets at 342 West Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Tustrict IV meets at 342 West Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Tustrict IV meets at 342 West Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Tustrict IV meets at 342 West Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Tustrict IV meets at 342 West Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Tustrict IV meets at 1501 2nd aversa, at 8 p. m.—

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTE meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday ev-ing at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 6 street. Secretary: PETER STAPL

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE RO 1028 D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Beat quarters 79 East 4th street. Messive every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fra. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lants, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street.

METAL SPINNERS UNION OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY meets ever a ond and last Friday in the month at 5 o clock at 231-232 E. 33rd street. Into tion fee after January 1, 1800, will be

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. Meets second and fourth Sunds every month at 10:30 o clock a. Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-15 avenue, New York City. Subscript ders taken for the Scand. Socialist by Scand. Am. Arbetgren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTING & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of a T & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East at street, Labor Lycenia. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST PDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY, OF YHRKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E 86th st. That Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by treans of discussions and debates. Com-sult isln.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 11th Assembly District. Business meeting every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock in the Clubhouse, 328 East 11th Street English lectures, every Sunday evening, Bowling alley and billiard room open exy evening. Visitors welcome.

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the United States of Americs.

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Workmen's Chi'dren Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
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